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3  
The LIVESTOCK  
and MEAT INDUSTRY  
of WEST GERMANY

5b  
Foreign Agricultural Service,  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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# THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT INDUSTRY OF WEST GERMANY

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## Introduction

The Federal Republic of Germany comprises an area of 96,000 square miles, about the size of the United Kingdom or the State of Oregon. It is bounded on the north by Denmark and the Baltic and North Seas, on the east by Czechoslovakia and East Germany, on the south by Austria and Switzerland, and on the west by France and the Low Countries.

The northern third of Germany is part of the great European plain that stretches eastward through Russia. It is characterized by lakes and marshes and sandy and boulder-strewn areas. The highest elevations are around 1,000 feet. For the next 100 miles to the south there are rolling hills with altitudes of 3,500 to 5,000 feet. Further south is an east-west plateau that merges with the foothills of the Alps and rises to 9,000 feet at the Swiss-Austrian border.

The country has a temperate climate and an annual average rainfall of about 30 inches, which is distributed throughout the year. Most parts of West Germany are topographically and climatically suitable for animal husbandry and livestock are found in practically all areas.

## Summary

Cattle numbers were expected to reach an alltime high of 13.3 million head in 1962, 16 percent above the 11.5 million average for 1951-55. There are practically no beef breeds of cattle in West Germany. Most of the cattle are classed as dual-purpose animals, and most of the beef is produced on dairy farms in conjunction with milk production.

Hog numbers totaling 17.2 million in 1962 were also at a record high and 31 percent above the 1951-55 average of 13.1 million. On the other hand, sheep numbers at 1.3 million were 13 percent below 1951-55.

Domestic meat production for 1961 is estimated at 6.4 billion pounds, 9 percent higher than the previous year and 33 percent above the 1951-55 average of 4.8 billion pounds.

In 1961, farm income was equivalent to about 5 billion dollars, of which approximately 40 percent was derived from the marketing of livestock.

Although livestock are raised in all parts of the country, not enough meat is produced for the country's requirements and about 10 percent of the domestic requirement are supplied by imports. Even though natural resources for self-sufficiency in meat production exist, it has been government policy to keep the country in a deficit position in order to maintain a strong market for domestic producers.

Under the Livestock and Meat Law of 1952, an agency was established to influence prices on the domestic market by controlling imports and purchasing meat on the

domestic market for storage when supplies are heavy. There are, however, no price guarantees to producers.

## Importance of Livestock Industry

Agricultural production holds an important position in the national economy of the Federal Republic of West Germany. However, the contribution of agriculture to the Net Domestic Product (NDP=national income minus net income payments to sectors of production due from foreign sources) has decreased in relation to that of other economic sectors. The value added by agriculture in 1961 was DM 15.0 billion (U.S. \$3.75 billion) compared with DM 8.1 billion (U.S. \$2.02 billion) in 1950, an increase of 85 percent. During the same period, the NDP of the other economic sectors of the country rose from DM 66 to DM 227 billion or 242 percent. Because of this development the share of agriculture in total NDP declined from 11 to 6 percent during this period.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in 1960-61 reached U.S. \$5 billion, an increase of U.S. \$225 million compared with the previous year.

The marketing of cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats accounted for about 40 percent of domestic farm income in 1961.

Agricultural labor forces decreased from 3.9 million people in 1950 to 2.4 million in 1961 or by 38 percent, while non-agricultural occupations increased from 15 million people in 1950 to 21.7 million in 1961—an increase of 45 percent.

West Germany is a country of small farm holdings. About 52 percent of total farms contain less than 5 hectares (1 hectare equals 2.471 acres), constituting only 14 percent of the land area; 39 percent of the farms are between 5 and 20 hectares, and account for 50 percent of the farm land area; 8 percent of the farms are between 20 and 50 hectares, constituting 26 percent; and only 1 percent of the farms contain over 50 hectares, and these comprise only 10 percent of the land area.

For the last 10 years, 360,000 small farms have been enveloped by the middle-sized farms. There are 800,000 farm owners who have employment outside the farms.

There is a gradual move toward consolidation of farms as the necessity for mechanization proves the need for large holdings in order to utilize farm machinery efficiently.

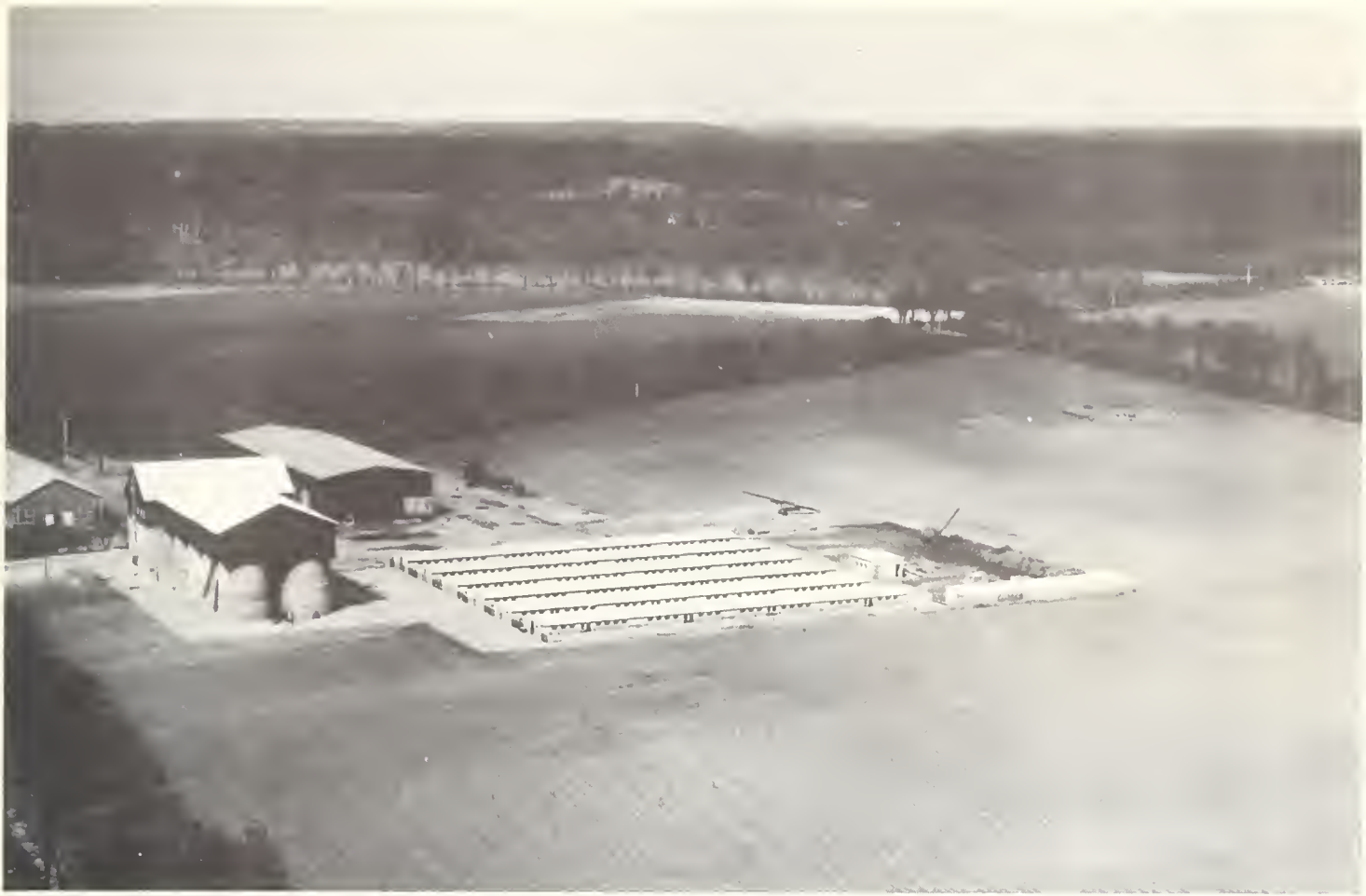
**Cattle.**—During 1962 cattle numbers in Western Germany were expected to reach a record peak of 13.3 million head, 3 percent above the 12.9 million head in 1961 and 16 percent above the 11.5 million for 1951-55.

Beef production is in conjunction with the dairy industry. There are practically no beef breeds in this country, nearly all the cattle being classified as dual-purpose animals. About 35 percent of these are Holstein, 35 percent Fleckvieh, 10 percent Red and White, 8 percent Brown Swiss, and 12 percent from about 5 local or native breeds including Gelbvieh (a popular breed in Bavaria).

Cattle are slaughtered between 2 and 3-1/2 years of age, but in recent years there has been a tendency to slaughter animals at earlier ages. Currently, hardly any of the bull calves are castrated and are marketed between 14 and 18 months of age. German livestock producers believe that this practice gives more rapid growth and produces a leaner type of carcass, now in demand by consumers. Until about the mid-50's, the consumer preference was for fat animals.

Winter feeding of cattle is practiced in all parts of West Germany. The feeding period ranges from 5 months in the southern plains to as much as 7 months in the northern areas. Where winters are more severe, supplemental feeds are hay combined with silage or corn, sugar beet tops, and some grain, mostly barley and rye.





Beef cattle and swine farm near Hamburg

Hogs.—In 1962, hog numbers were estimated at a record high of 17.2 million head, 9 percent above 1961 and 31 percent above the 13.1 million average for 1951-55. Hogs are produced throughout most of West Germany. The German Landrace is the most popular breed in this country, making up more than 95 percent of the total. There are a few Belgian Pietrain, Netherlands Landrace, and the Large White, which are used for cross-breeding purposes, but thus far these breeds have not become very popular. Pig progeny testing work is being carried out for the primary purpose of getting a longer, leaner hog with a larger ham and loin without lowering the quality of the meat. More than 60 percent of the pork is used in manufactured products, such as sausage.

Sheep.—Sheep in West Germany are of minor importance in comparison with cattle and hogs. Sheep numbers in 1962 were estimated at 1.3 million head, 13 percent below the 1951-55 average of 1.5 million. The decline in sheep numbers is attributed to lower returns to producers in comparison to other types of livestock and a shortage of trained shepherds. The Landmerino seems to outnumber by a slight margin other breeds in Germany which include the German Black-Headed Mutton sheep, German White-Headed Mutton sheep, and Rhon sheep.

PROMINENT CATTLE BREEDS IN  
WEST GERMANY

Right: Holstein-Friesian cow (very  
important, especially in the north)



Below: Fleckvieh bull and Fleckvieh cow (dual-purpose animals)



Below: Gelbvieh bull and Gelbvieh cow (also dual-purpose)







#### BREEDS OF SWINE, WEST GERMANY

Top, Pietrain hogs, a Belgian breed, produced in limited numbers in Germany

Below, Landrace hog, most important breed in West Germany, constituting 90% of the total

### Marketing Practices

Livestock are marketed by direct sales to small slaughterhouses or retail butchers, through livestock commission agents who buy for large slaughterhouses or through farmer cooperatives. The largest proportion of cattle are marketed through commission agents who may buy the animals from the producer or take them on consignment. In the latter case, the producer gets the market price minus the commission charge, usually 1-1/2 percent. There are 35 large central markets and publicly-owned slaughterhouses in Germany. These handle about one-third of the livestock sold for slaughter. Only specially designated commission agents can operate in these markets. Approximately 80 percent of the cattle are marketed through commission agents or private sale and 20 percent through cooperatives. A substantial number of calves are sold to feeders for fattening.

### Slaughter

Cattle and calf slaughter is estimated at 5.4 million head in 1961, 2 percent above the 5.3 million processed in 1960, and around 2-1/2 times the 2.2 million head average for 1951-55.

Hog slaughter during 1961 reached a postwar high of 23.1 million head, 11 percent above the 1960 total of 20.9 million, and about 60 percent above the 1951-55 average of 14.4 million. Since the trend in recent years has been to smaller and leaner hogs, the increase in the amount of pork meat produced annually has not kept pace with the increased numbers of hogs slaughtered.

Sheep and goat slaughter during 1961 totaled around 500,000 head, about the same as in 1960 but 37 percent less than the 1951-55 average of 800,000 head. West Germany has 390 public slaughterhouses and 304 large private ones, plus an undetermined number of small ones. Thirty-five of the large public slaughterhouses are classified as "grand" and slaughter about one-third of the animals.

## Livestock Production Policies

West Germany is currently producing about 90 percent of its domestic meat consumption requirements—93 percent of its pork, and 85 percent of its beef. The Government's present policy is to maintain, as closely as possible, this level of production. German officials theorize that this small deficit in meat production is needed to maintain good prices to livestock producers, processors, and distribution agents, as well as to allow the price stabilization agency to function effectively.

The present meat price stabilizing agency was established in 1951, known as the Einfuhr und Vorratsstelle (E.V.St.). This is a public statutory body under the direction of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Forestry. The main purpose of this institution is to stabilize domestic prices. This is done in two ways—domestic intervention and import control. This organization intervenes in the market when meat prices, according to the view of the government, decline too rapidly. The government buys the animals off the market, slaughters them, and either places the meat in cold storage or further processes it, mostly as canned meats. Stocks are sold back to the distribution channels when domestic prices rise to a desired level.

Intervention in the domestic market has been limited by financial resources and storage capacity. During the last few years, stocks of canned and frozen meat have varied between 5.5 million pounds and 13.2 million pounds. The quantity is rather small compared to total red meat consumption of about 6,578 million pounds annually. In reality, however, the effects of intervention on the market are greater than the government purchases would suggest. E.V.St. buys only from the 35 large markets which handle about one-third of the farm animals marketed for slaughter. However, these main livestock markets determine the prices for about 70 percent of the livestock sold by farmers.

Intervention by E.V.St. is facilitated because livestock must be delivered to the main markets the day before the sale is actually held. Thus on the day preceding the live animal sale, total deliveries are known and E.V.St. can calculate the probable trend in prices.

E.V.St. coordinates its work with the Foreign Trade Agency for Food and Agricultural Products and Customs Authorities in import control of livestock and meat. The Foreign Trade Agency is a subordinate body of the Ministry of Agriculture, responsible for (1) announcing import quotas, and (2) control of imports, including supervision of foreign exchange regulations and import licenses. The Foreign Trade Agency announces the opening of import quotas in the Federal Gazette (Bundesanzeiger) and any interested importer can request the necessary licenses.

The Marketing Law for livestock and meat provides for imposing a levy or granting a subsidy, if advisable. However, as yet this has never been applied.



## Foreign Trade

Livestock.—West Germany is a substantial net importer of livestock and livestock products. During 1961, imports of live cattle totaled 408,500 head, 14 percent below the 1960 import total of 473,200 head and 9 percent below the 448,000 head imported in 1959.

Imports of live hogs during 1961 were 675,500 head, 18 percent below the 819,100 head imported in 1960 and 15 percent below the 1959 total of 791,200 head.

West Germany is a net exporter of horses. In 1961 live horse exports totaled 30,800 head, compared with 53,900 head in 1960 and 52,100 head in 1959.

Beef and Veal.—Beef and veal imports during 1961 totaled 184.4 million pounds, 29 percent above the 1960 total of 142.6 million and 57 percent above the 1959 total of nearly 117.7 million pounds. France was the largest supplier in 1961, furnishing 89.8 million pounds, or 49 percent of the total. Argentina ranked second with 30.6 million and the Netherlands third with 21.0 million. France, Argentina and Uruguay were the leading suppliers during the two preceding years.

Other supplying countries included Denmark, the Netherlands, Ireland, Brazil, New Zealand, and Sweden.

Pork.—Fresh and frozen pork imports in 1961 totaled 63.5 million pounds, 19 percent below the 1960 total of 78.3 million, but slightly above the 1959 total of 62.5 million. The Netherlands supplied 34.3 million pounds, or 54 percent of the 1961 import total. France was the second in importance, supplying 17.6 million, and Belgium-Luxembourg third with 9.4 million pounds.

Germany exported 7.5 million pounds of ham during 1961, compared with 9.6 million in 1960 and 13.0 million in 1959. The United Kingdom is the major market for German hams, taking 6.0 million pounds in 1961 or 80 percent of total exports during that year. The United States imports small quantities of German hams, taking 1.3 million pounds in 1961, compared with 2.4 million in 1960 and 3.9 million in 1959.

Variety Meats.—West Germany is an important importer of variety meats and in 1961 took 90.7 million pounds compared with 118.2 million in 1960 and 108.8 million in 1959. The United States is the most important source of these commodities. The United States supplied 42.8 million pounds or 47 percent of the 1961 total. In 1960, the United States furnished 47.2 million pounds, 40 percent of the total imports and in 1959, 49.5 million pounds, or 46 percent of the total variety meat imports. German importers of these commodities want and need U.S. frozen beef and pork livers and tongues for manufacturing purposes. Because of the close proximity, Denmark and the Netherlands can supply Germany with fresh variety meats. During 1961, Denmark supplied 35.9 million pounds, or 40 percent of the total variety meats, and the Netherlands supplied 7.7 million pounds, 8 percent of the total.

Under the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Economic Community, a common external tariff increasing to 20 percent by 1970 is to be levied against variety meat imports from non-member countries. This will make it difficult for the U.S. suppliers to compete with producers in the EEC countries, who could supply West Germany on a duty-free or preferential basis.

Fatback.—West German imports of fatback in 1961 totaled 28.2 million pounds, 6 percent above the 1960 total of 26.6 million, but 18 percent below the 1959 total of 34.4 million. Belgium-Luxembourg was the largest supplier in 1961 with 13.2 million pounds, 47 percent of the total. The Netherlands ranked second with 5.8

million and France third with 5.4 million. Germany took 3.3 million pounds from the United States in 1961. West Germany has strict sanitation restrictions for pork products and a rigid inspection system which have tended to restrict entry of U.S. carcass pork cuts. Consequently this market has declined in the past few years.

### Other Livestock Products

Sausage Casings.—West German imports of this commodity during 1961 totaled 41.1 million pounds. This is about the same as in 1960 and 1959. Denmark has been the most important supplier for the past 5 years and in 1961 supplied 8.2 million pounds, about 20 percent of the total imports. The Netherlands ranked second with 4.8 million and the United Kingdom third with 3.2 million. During 1961 West Germany took 2.2 million pounds from the United States, the smallest amount taken in the last 5 years.

Lard.—Imports of lard in 1961 totaled 51 million pounds, slightly less than the 52 million imported in 1960 and 20 percent less than the 1959 total of 64 million. The Netherlands was the leading supplier in 1961 with 16 million pounds, the United States ranked second with 9 million, and France third with 7 million. West German imports of lard from the United States in 1961 were considerably below the average receipts during 1956-60. Germany has been a substantial market for U.S. lard but will take decreasing quantities, as the Common Market external tariffs increase from 10 to 20 percent. This CXT will tend to price U.S. lard out of the market. Already the Common Market area as a whole is a net lard exporter, with West Germany the only substantial importer and significant market for U.S. lard.

Tallow and Greases.—West Germany has been taking increasing amounts of tallow and greases in recent years. In 1961, tallow and grease imports totaled 159 million pounds, 11 percent above the 143 million-pound import in 1960, and 28 percent above the 1959 total of 124 million. The United States was the most important source of tallow and greases, supplying 128 million pounds in 1961, or 81 percent of total imports. In 1960, the United States supplied 118 million pounds, 83 percent of total imports; and in 1959, the United States supplied 102 million pounds, 82 percent of total imports. Most of the remainder was supplied by Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Belgium-Luxembourg.

Hides and Skins.—Cattle hide imports during 1961 totaled 204.5 million pounds, 34 percent above the 152.1 million imported in 1960, but 16 percent below the 1959 total of 244.5 million. West Germany is an important market for U.S. cattle hides and in 1961 took 51.9 million pounds from the United States, or 25 percent of the total imports. In 1960, the United States supplied 27 percent of the total imports, and 18 percent of the total in 1959. Argentina ranked second as a supplier of cattle hides to West Germany, supplying 45.9 million pounds in 1961, or 21 percent of the total. Imports from France, the Netherlands, Canada and Uruguay accounted for most of the remainder in 1961.

West Germany is also a net importer of calf and kip skins. In 1961, imports totaled 25.0 million pounds, compared with 21.7 million in 1960, and a 1959 total of 20.9 million. France is the most important supplier and in 1961 supplied 5.0 million pounds or 20 percent of the total. The United States ranked second with 4.2 million pounds, 17 percent of the total imports. Italy was third, and the Netherlands fourth.



## Consumption

During 1961, per capita consumption of red meats in West Germany averaged 115.9 pounds, compared with 112.2 in 1960 and a 96.1-pound average for 1951-55. Pork consumption accounted for 65.8 pounds, beef 43.0, variety meats 5.7, lamb and mutton, .7, and horse meat .7, in 1961. West Germany is one of a few countries where pork consumption is higher than beef and veal. The German consumer today demands leaner meat than 5 or 10 years ago. Consequently, Germany is trying to produce lean tender meat without superficial fat. Per capita consumption of beef is relatively small compared with some other countries. In 1961 beef consumption per person in Argentina totaled 168 pounds, Uruguay 161, The U.S. 94, and Australia 87.

## Competitive Aspects of the Common Market

West Germany is a net importer of livestock and meat products but also exports small quantities of some animal products. In 1961, U.S. exports of meat and livestock products to West Germany totaled \$27.3 million, which included \$7.1 million of inedible tallow and greases, \$6.5 million each of cattle hides and of variety meats, \$2.7 million of calf and kip skins, and \$2.5 million of lard. The United States also supplied smaller amounts of cured pork, and some sausage casings. However, West Germany, along with other countries of the European Economic Community (EEC), is increasing external tariffs while lowering the rates between the Member countries. Tariff adjustments toward the duty-free movement of goods between EEC countries, and imposition of external tariffs on imports from Third Countries, are scheduled to take place in definite stages, with final adjustments to be completed by 1970.

The new West German tariffs on livestock and meat products became effective on January 1, 1962, as integration of the Common Market progressed.

The West German tariff on fresh or frozen beef and pork livers from countries outside the EEC rose from 5 to 9.5 percent. The rate for other fresh or frozen variety meats from hogs or cattle increased from 10 to 13 percent. West Germany's duty on imports of beef and pork livers from other Common Market countries remained at 3.5 percent, but the rate for other types of variety meats from hogs or cattle declined from 7.5 to 7.0 percent.

The new general rate for countries outside the EEC on bulk lard for remelting in Germany increased from 10 to 13 percent. Packaged lard rose from 18 to 20 percent, frozen and salted fatback from 10 to 13.6 percent, and smoked fatback from 21 to 22 percent.

New internal duties for imports from Common Market countries on lard and fatback were reduced 5 percent. From the U.S. viewpoint, the most important are the 5-percent reductions from the old rates of 7.5 percent on lard, or fresh, frozen, and salted fatback. The new rate will now be 7 percent.

A duty of 0.6 percent ad valorem has been imposed by West Germany on inedible tallow from countries outside the EEC. Heretofore, this product from all countries entered duty-free. The proposed common external tariff on tallow will eventually be 2 percent.

Beginning April 1, 1963, the West German system of quantitative import controls and import duties on lard will be replaced by a system of variable import levies, gate prices, and an emergency safeguard clause under the new EEC market regulations for hogs, pork, and pork products. Imports from EEC countries will be favored over imports from the United States and other areas.

The new system of gate prices and variable import levies will have more effect than the new higher tariff rates which became effective January 1, 1962. The

Netherlands and France are expected to increase exports to Germany, largely at the expense of the United States.

Imports of most items imported into Germany are subject to Turnover Equalization Taxes equal to 4 percent of the imported value. However, lard remelted in Germany and inedible tallows are not subject to these taxes.

The provisions of the Common Agricultural Policy on beef and veal are more important than the tariff changes in regulating trade within EEC and trade with Third Countries.

The European Common Market Executive Commission on May 9, 1962, announced its proposed Common Agricultural Policy for cattle and beef. This provides for a system of support prices, variable import levies, import certificates, common external tariffs, and the removal of internal duties. These proposals have been sent to the Council of Ministers for approval, but are not expected to become effective until about mid-1963.



# Statistical Appendix

Table 1.—LIVESTOCK: West German livestock numbers, 1/ average 1951-55, annual 1957-62

Year	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses	Goats
	Million head	Million head	Million head	Million head	Million head
Average: 1951-55. . . . .	11.5	13.1	1.5	1.3	1.0
Annual:					
1957. . . . .	11.9	14.4	1.1	1.0	.7
1958. . . . .	12.0	15.5	1.1	1.0	.6
1959. . . . .	12.1	14.7	1.1	.9	.5
1960. . . . .	12.5	14.9	1.1	.8	.4
1961. . . . .	12.9	15.8	1.0	.7	.4
1962. . . . .	13.3	17.2	1.3	.6	.3

1/ As of December 3 of previous year.

Table 2.—LIVESTOCK: West German slaughter 1/, by type, average 1951-55, annual 1957-61

Year	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and goats	Horses
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Average: 1951-55. . . . .	2,200	14,400	800	.100
Annual:				
1957. . . . .	5,300	18,800	700	73
1958. . . . .	5,500	20,400	600	66
1959. . . . .	5,500	20,200	700	79
1960. . . . .	5,300	20,900	500	79
1961. . . . .	5,400	23,100	500	79

1/ Includes imported animals for slaughter.

Table 3.—MEAT: West German production, carcass weight basis,  
average 1951-55, annual 1957-61

Year	Beef and veal	Pork <u>1/</u>	Mutton and lamb	Horse meat	Goat	Variety meats	Total red meat
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
Average: 1951-55 . . . . .	1,617	2,951	41	69	3	145	4,826
Annual:							
1957 . . . . .	2,045	3,221	38	44	3	177	5,528
1958 . . . . .	2,148	3,366	38	42	3	185	5,782
1959 . . . . .	2,182	3,346	35	49	2	198	5,812
1960 . . . . .	2,138	3,479	35	49	2	207	5,910
1961 . . . . .	2,474	3,649	33	49	2	218	6,422

1/ Excludes pork fat.

Table 4.—MEAT: Total West German consumption by type, carcass  
weight basis, average 1951-55, annual 1957-61

Year	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb and Mutton	Horse meat	Variety meats	Total red meat
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
Average: 1951-55 . . . . .	1,635	3,024	44	69	172	4,944
Annual:						
1957 . . . . .	2,096	3,258	44	44	240	5,682
1958 . . . . .	2,102	3,406	39	42	275	5,864
1959 . . . . .	2,180	3,427	44	49	304	6,004
1960 . . . . .	2,297	3,569	40	49	324	6,279
1961 . . . . .	2,440	3,732	40	40	326	6,578

Table 5.—MEAT: West German per capita consumption by type,  
carcass weight basis, average 1951-55, annual 1957-61

Year	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb and mutton	Horse meat	Variety meats	Total red meats
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Average: 1951-55 . . . . .	31.8	58.9	.8	1.3	3.3	96.1
Annual:						
1957 . . . . .	39.5	61.4	.8	.8	4.5	107.0
1958 . . . . .	39.2	63.4	.7	.8	5.1	109.2
1959 . . . . .	39.5	62.0	.8	.9	5.5	108.7
1960 . . . . .	41.0	63.8	.7	.9	5.8	112.2
1961 . . . . .	43.0	65.8	.7	.7	5.7	115.9

Table 6.—LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: West German production by type,  
average 1951-55, annual 1957-61

Year	Lard	Tallow	Cattle hides	Calf skins
	Million pounds	Million pounds	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces
Average: 1951-55 . . . . .	402	83	2,426	2,533
Annual:				
1957 . . . . .	476	100	2,948	2,305
1958 . . . . .	545	102	3,049	2,090
1959 . . . . .	575	90	3,087	2,050
1960 . . . . .	600	101	3,592	1,893
1961 . . . . .	564	106	3,334	1,875

Table 7.—LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS: West German exports, 1957-61

Commodity	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Livestock:					
Horses . . . . .	16.6	21.8	52.1	53.9	30.8
Sheep . . . . .	2.2	3.4	9.6	5.4	3.8
Cattle . . . . .	1.2	1.0	.8	1.3	1.4
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
Meat: <sup>1/</sup>					
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen . . . . .	15.9	35.1	32.5	43.9	23.7
Pork, fresh or frozen . . . . .	1.8	.5	.5	.7	1.8
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen . . . . .	.4	.6	.1	.2	.8
Other meat, fresh or frozen . . . .	---	2.4	.1	.2	---
Hams, smoked or cured . . . . .	13.7	14.8	13.0	9.6	7.5
Sausages, smoked or cured . . . . .	.8	.8	1.5	1.5	1.2
Canned meat . . . . .	1.1	1.4	1.3	4.9	2.7
Total . . . . .	33.7	55.6	49.0	61.0	37.7
Other livestock products:					
Cattle hides . . . . .	31.4	44.2	64.4	77.7	70.1
Tallow and greases . . . . .	19.0	55.0	57.0	77.0	94.0
Stomachs and bladders . . . . .	3.0	6.5	4.7	5.3	4.7
Sausage casings . . . . .	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.1	1.2

<sup>1/</sup> Product weight basis.

Table 8.—BEEF AND VEAL: West German exports by country of destination,  
annual 1957-61

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
France . . . . .	8.1	10.7	19.6	25.6	9.6
Switzerland . . . .	3.9	5.6	6.6	8.5	6.6
Italy . . . . .	3.7	14.0	6.2	7.9	4.9
Other countries . .	.2	4.8	.1	1.9	2.6
Total . . . . .	15.9	35.1	32.5	43.9	23.7

Table 9.—HAM: West German exports by country of destination,  
annual 1957-61

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom . .	7.8	8.1	8.7	6.7	6.0
United States . . .	5.6	6.4	3.9	2.4	1.3
Other countries . .	.3	.3	.4	.5	.2
Total . . . . .	13.7	14.8	13.0	9.6	7.5

Table 10.—CATTLE HIDES: West German exports by country of destination,  
annual 1957-61

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Netherlands . . . . .	8.7	16.0	18.1	20.3	16.5
Italy . . . . .	1.3	2.7	8.0	21.6	14.3
United Kingdom . .	5.7	6.8	6.6	8.8	7.6
Austria . . . . .	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.5	7.1
Denmark . . . . .	3.7	4.5	8.8	6.6	5.7
Switzerland . . . . .	2.1	3.1	4.7	5.0	5.2
France . . . . .	1.2	1.6	3.1	2.7	2.7
Other countries . .	2.4	3.5	8.6	6.2	11.0
Total . . . . .	31.4	44.2	64.4	77.7	70.1



Table 11.—LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND OTHER LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS:  
West German imports, annual 1957-61

Commodity	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Livestock:					
Hogs . . . . .	264.4	435.6	791.2	819.1	675.5
Cattle . . . . .	294.7	382.8	448.0	473.2	408.5
Horses . . . . .	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.9
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Meat: <sup>1/</sup>					
Beef & veal, fresh or frozen	118.7	51.2	117.7	142.6	184.4
Pork, fresh or frozen . . . .	27.1	33.5	62.3	78.3	63.5
Mutton & lamb, fresh or frozen . . . . .	3.3	.4	.4	1.8	1.7
Other meat, fresh or frozen	10.8	13.5	13.7	19.0	16.3
Ham, smoked or cured . . . .	1.4	.1	.4	.5	1.5
Fatback, smoked or cured . .	26.7	21.9	34.4	26.6	28.2
Sausage, smoked or cured . .	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.8
Canned meats . . . . .	29.3	49.5	32.2	33.8	34.8
Variety meats . . . . .	59.1	55.1	108.8	118.2	90.7
Total . . . . .	277.5	226.6	370.9	422.6	422.9
Other livestock products:					
Cattle hides . . . . .	268.4	216.4	244.5	152.1	204.5
Calf and kip skins . . . . .	19.7	20.8	20.9	21.7	25.0
Tallow and greases . . . . .	145.0	96.0	124.0	143.0	159.0
Lard . . . . .	65.0	55.0	64.0	52.0	51.0
Sausage casings . . . . .	37.3	37.4	40.1	41.2	41.1

<sup>1/</sup> Product weight basis.

Table 12.—BEEF AND VEAL: West German imports by country of origin,  
annual 1957-61

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
France . . . . .	---	---	24.9	66.9	89.8
Argentina . . . . .	72.5	44.9	64.5	19.8	30.6
Netherlands . . . . .	.6	1.0	2.4	7.2	21.0
Uruguay . . . . .	20.2	.4	15.9	20.9	20.3
Denmark . . . . .	5.8	3.1	.8	9.1	12.3
Ireland . . . . .	9.2	1.2	---	6.7	8.1
Brazil . . . . .	1.0	.1	3.1	1.1	1.0
New Zealand . . . . .	9.1	.3	1.6	8.0	.5
Sweden . . . . .	---	---	3.3	.6	---
Other countries . . . . .	.3	.2	1.2	2.3	.8
Total . . . . .	118.7	51.2	117.7	142.6	184.4

Table 13.—PORK, FRESH OR FROZEN: West German imports by country of origin, annual 1957-61

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Netherlands . . . . .	15.1	25.3	38.2	41.1	34.3
France . . . . .	.4	---	6.9	21.0	17.6
Belgium-Luxembourg . . . . .	4.5	6.1	7.7	13.6	9.4
Canada . . . . .	---	---	6.3	---	---
Argentina . . . . .	5.8	.7	.1	.4	.4
Other countries . . . . .	1.3	1.4	3.1	2.2	1.8
Total . . . . .	27.1	33.5	62.5	78.3	63.5

Table 14.—CANNED MEATS: West German imports by country of origin, annual 1957-61

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Poland . . . . .	13.0	17.2	21.2	19.2	13.9
Netherlands . . . . .	.8	---	---	4.6	9.6
France . . . . .	2.9	1.7	2.8	4.4	4.5
Yugoslavia . . . . .	.8	1.5	1.5	.8	1.6
Belgium . . . . .	4.6	4.0	2.6	.9	1.2
Saarland <sup>1/</sup> . . . . .	5.8	21.1	---	---	---
Other countries . . . . .	1.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0
Total . . . . .	29.3	49.5	32.2	33.8	34.8

<sup>1/</sup> Included in West Germany beginning 1959.

Table 15.—VARIETY MEATS: West German imports by country of origin, annual 1957-61

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States . . . . .	25.5	25.3	49.5	47.2	42.8
Denmark . . . . .	30.7	29.1	35.0	39.1	35.9
Netherlands . . . . .	---	---	9.3	11.3	7.7
Other countries . . . . .	2.9	.7	15.0	20.6	4.3
Total . . . . .	59.1	55.1	108.8	118.2	90.7

Table 16.—FATBACK: West German imports by country of origin,  
annual 1957-61

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Belgium-Luxembourg . . . . .	4.5	8.4	5.6	8.5	13.2
Netherlands . . . . .	10.5	11.2	21.0	11.3	5.8
France . . . . .	.7	---	2.4	4.8	5.4
United States . . . . .	11.0	2.3	5.4	1.9	3.3
Other countries . . . . .	---	---	---	.1	.5
Total . . . . .	26.7	21.9	34.4	26.6	28.2

Table 17.—SAUSAGE CASINGS: West German imports by country of origin,  
annual 1957-61

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Denmark . . . . .	6.8	6.4	7.5	8.6	8.2
Netherlands . . . . .	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.8
United Kingdom . . . . .	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.2
Belgium-Luxembourg . . . . .	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1
Argentina . . . . .	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.8
United States . . . . .	5.0	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.2
Sweden . . . . .	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.0
France . . . . .	.9	.9	1.2	2.0	2.0
China, Mainland . . . . .	3.5	4.3	3.3	2.9	1.2
Other countries . . . . .	5.7	6.8	8.2	9.1	11.6
Total . . . . .	37.3	37.4	40.1	41.2	41.1

Table 18.—LARD: West German imports by country of origin,  
annual 1957-61

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Netherlands . . . . .	21	19	12	17	16
United States . . . . .	21	10	33	11	9
France . . . . .	5	7	9	10	7
Denmark . . . . .	5	7	3	2	5
Poland . . . . .	6	9	1	1	5
Belgium-Luxembourg . . . . .	1	1	4	7	4
Other countries . . . . .	6	2	2	4	5
Total . . . . .	65	55	64	52	51

Table 19.—TALLOW AND GREASES: West German imports by country of origin,  
annual 1957-61

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States . . . . .	110	50	102	118	128
Denmark . . . . .	10	9	4	10	8
Sweden . . . . .	2	7	1	3	5
Netherlands . . . . .	3	3	2	2	5
Belgium-Luxembourg . . . . .	8	13	2	4	4
Other countries . . . . .	12	14	13	6	9
Total . . . . .	145	96	124	143	159

Table 20.—CATTLE HIDES: West German imports by country of origin,  
annual 1957-61

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States . . . . .	79.0	65.8	43.6	40.4	51.9
Argentina . . . . .	81.8	53.0	62.9	18.1	45.9
France . . . . .	8.0	7.6	19.6	12.8	16.3
Netherlands . . . . .	10.7	12.7	14.0	14.1	14.2
Canada . . . . .	11.1	10.5	5.1	12.3	12.9
Uruguay . . . . .	15.0	5.4	6.2	4.9	10.4
Switzerland . . . . .	6.1	4.7	7.3	6.3	6.3
Denmark . . . . .	5.0	7.2	4.3	7.1	5.7
New Zealand . . . . .	12.0	13.9	9.7	3.9	5.2
South Africa, Rep. of . . . . .	1.4	1.3	7.3	3.8	4.6
Australia . . . . .	11.6	10.1	16.3	4.5	3.9
Cuba . . . . .	---	.2	10.3	.3	2.0
Other countries . . . . .	26.7	24.0	37.9	23.6	25.2
Total . . . . .	268.4	216.4	244.5	152.1	204.5



Table 21.—CALF AND KIP SKINS: West German imports by country of origin, annual 1957-61

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
France . . . . .	2.3	2.5	2.5	4.5	5.0
United States . . . . .	4.3	4.6	1.7	2.0	4.2
Italy . . . . .	3.4	1.5	2.4	2.5	3.8
Netherlands . . . . .	.8	.7	1.0	2.4	2.6
Switzerland . . . . .	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.2
New Zealand . . . . .	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2
Other countries . . . . .	5.5	7.7	9.9	6.4	6.0
Total . . . . .	19.7	20.8	20.9	21.7	25.0

Table 22.—MEAT AND OTHER LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. exports to West Germany, average 1951-55, annual 1957-61

Commodity	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Quantity:						
Variety meats . .	5	26	25	36	38	33
Pork, cured . . .	14	5	2	3	1	2
Tallow & greases	88	72	33	82	104	103
Lard . . . . .	56	18	11	40	16	19
Sausage casings	2	4	2	3	2	2
	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces
Cattle hides . . .	314	307	614	629	631	777
Calf & kip skins	228	718	612	279	257	332
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Value:						
Variety meats . .	.8	4.9	5.2	6.9	6.2	6.5
Pork, cured . . .	2.0	.9	.3	.4	.2	.2
Tallow & greases	5.7	5.6	2.7	5.8	6.2	7.1
Lard . . . . .	8.2	2.7	1.6	4.6	2.0	2.5
Sausage casings .	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.8
Cattle hides . . .	2.2	1.2	4.7	7.1	5.6	6.5
Calf & kip skins .	1.2	4.1	3.1	2.4	1.9	2.7
Total . . . . .	22.0	20.9	19.0	28.2	23.3	27.3

Table 23.—WEST GERMANY: Summary of tariff changes on selected meat products  
1957-62, and proposed Common Market external rate  
(Percent—ad valorem)

Date	Fresh and frozen pork or beef livers		Other fresh and frozen pork and beef variety meats		Fatback, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted		Lard for remelting in Germany		Refined lard packages		Inedible tallow	
	General tariff	EEC countries	General tariff	EEC countries	General tariff	EEC countries	General tariff	EEC countries	General tariff	EEC countries	General tariff	EEC countries
1/1/57. . . . .	5.0	---	10.0	---	10.0	---	10.0	---	18.0	---	.0	.0
1/1/58. . . . .	5.0	---	10.0	---	10.0	---	10.0	---	18.0	---	.0	.0
1/1/59. . . . .	5.0	4.5	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	18.0	16.0	.0	.0
1/7/60. . . . .	5.0	4.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	18.0	14.0	.0	.0
1/1/61. . . . .	5.0	3.5	10.0	7.5	10.0	7.5	10.0	7.5	18.0	13.5	.0	.0
1/1/62. . . . .	9.5	3.5	13.0	7.0	13.6	7.0	13.0	7.0	20.0	12.5	.6	.0
Proposed tariff 1/ . . .	20.0	.0	20.0	.0	22.0	.0	20.0	.0	20.0	.0	2.0	.0
	Rendered edible tallow		Unrendered edible tallow		Frozen beef		Fresh beef		Fresh or frozen pork		Fresh or frozen lamb and mutton	
	General tariff	EEC countries	General tariff	EEC countries	General tariff	EEC countries	General tariff	EEC countries	General tariff	EEC countries	General tariff	EEC countries
1/1/57. . . . .	12.0	---	6.0	---	10.0	---	20.0	---	16.0	---	20.0	---
1/1/58. . . . .	12.0	---	6.0	---	10.0	---	20.0	---	16.0	---	20.0	---
1/1/59. . . . .	12.0	10.5	6.0	5.0	10.0	9.0	20.0	18.0	16.0	14.0	20.0	18.0
1/7/60. . . . .	12.0	9.5	6.0	4.5	10.0	8.0	20.0	16.0	16.0	12.5	20.0	16.0
1/1/61. . . . .	12.0	9.5	6.0	4.5	10.0	7.5	20.0	15.0	16.0	12.0	20.0	15.0
1/1/62. . . . .	11.4	8.0	7.2	4.0	13.0	7.0	20.0	14.0	17.2	11.0	20.0	14.0
Proposed tariff 1/ . . .	10.0	.0	10;0	.0	20.0	.0	20.0	.0	20.0	.0	20.0	.0

1/ Common external tariff to become effective by 1970.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, 25, D. C.

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